of labour is measured in terms of compensation of employees paid in the form of wages and salary to Net Domestic Product (NDP) at the current prices. The contribution of labour to the Net Domestic Product at Current Prices increased from 33.8% for both skilled and unskilled labour during 1993-94 to 36.5% during 2004-05.

(c) As per 61st Round of National Sample Survey, about 2% received formal vocational training and another 8 per cent reported to have received non-formal vocational training in the age group of 15—29 years.

(d) Approach paper to 11th Five Year Plan emphasizes the need to expand vocational training from the present capacity of mere 2 to 3 million to at least 15 million new entrants to the labour force.

Unemployed educated youths registered in employment offices

3770. SHRI SU. THIRUNAVUKKARASAR: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) what is the State-wise break-up of unemployed educated youths registered in employment offices in States; and

(b) What are the steps taken by the Central Government to address the problem of unemployment among both the educated and uneducated youths?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES): (a) Total number of educated job seekers including youth, all of whom may not necessarily be unemployed, registered with Employment Exchanges in the country as on 31-12-2005 was around 28 million. State-wise details are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) The Approach paper to The Eleventh Five Year Plan envisages creation of 70 million new work opportunities. This is for both educated/ skilled and unskilled unemployed including youth. In order to tackle the problem of unemployment among both educated and uneducated persons including youth, Government is attempting employment generation in the normal growth process of the economy as well as through special employment generation programmes. The special programmes include Swarnajayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana, Sampoorna Grammeen Rojgar

Yojana, Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana, Prime Minister's Rojgar Yojana, Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana, etc. Besides these, Government is also implementing National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme in the 313 identified districts of the country, which provides for at least 100 days of guaranteed wage employment in a financial year to every household in the rural areas whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled mannual work.

Statement

State-wise number of educated job seekers registered with the employment exchanges in the country as on 31-12-2005.

(In Thousands)

Sl.No.	State/Union Territory	Live Register (P)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1698.7
2.	Arunanchal Pradesh	15.4
3.	Assam	1224.0
4.	Bihar	1107.8
5.	Chhattisgarh	864.1
6.	Delhi	501.3
7.	Goa	86.2
8.	Gujarat	742.3
9.	Haryana	883.1
10.	Himachal Pradesh	689.5
11.	Jammu & Kashmir	75.0
12.	Jharkhand	682.8
13.	Karnataka	1026.6
14.	Kerala	3040.9
15.	Madhya Pradesh	1709.1
16.	Maharashtra	2931.3
17.	Manipur	342.8
18.	Meghalaya	24.3
19.	Mizoram	20.4

1	2	3
20.	Nagaland	25.8
21.	Orissa	717.5
22.	Punjab	358.4
23.	Rajasthan	615.1
24.	Sikkim*	-
25.	Tamil Nadu	2485.4
26.	Tripura	162.2
27.	Uttaranchal	319.4
28.	Uttar Pradesh	1463.9
29.	West Bengal	3911.0
30.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	18.2
31.	Chandigarh	31.2
32.	D & N Haveli	3.3
33.	Daman & Diu	4.5
34.	Lakshadweep	6.3
35.	Pondicherry	180.4
	TOTAL:	27968.2

Note:— Figures may not add up to total to rounding off.
*No Employment Exchanges is functioning in this State.
(P) provisional.

Social security to unemployed workers

3771. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR:
SHRI DHARAM PAL SABHARWAL:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a new scheme, called Rajiv Gandhi Shramik Kalyan Yojana, has been launched to provide social security to unemployed workers;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the State-wise details of applications received and the number of beneficiaries, uptill now; and